proposed changes in policy should be assessed, under recoveries of cost due to non-recognition of certain captial costs, non-revision of marketing cost, non-revision of working capital norms, non-reimbursement of higher costs of inputs etc., should be recognized. FAI has further requested that no change in the normative capacity especially for units whose capacity has already been reassessed should be done, vintage allowance as per the existing policy and existing feed stock consumption norms should be continued.

(d) Government is in the process of formulating the pricing policy for urea units for the VII and VIII pricing periods which would cover all the relevant factors.

Water supply in Delhi

*93. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Supreme Court has expressed shock over Delhi Government's failure to make the "Yamuna" pollution free, whereby deterioration of water quality had become a serious health hazard to the Capital's 1.38 crore people;

(b) whether the Central Pollution Control Board has also pointed out that Yamuna contains coliform beyond the permissible level of 5,000 per 100 ml. and dissolved oxygen in the water was still "NIL"; and

(c) if so, what preventive measures the Central Government propose to take to ensure unpolluted water supply to the people of Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI T.R. BAALU): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Central Pollution Control Board is regularly monitoring the water quality of River Yamuna from its origin to its confluence with river Ganga at Allahabad including the Delhi stretch. The water quality monitoring data of river Yamuna of Delhi stretch is regularly submitted to the Supreme Court. The water quality data of river Yamuna in Delhi stretch indicates that total coliform count has

always been beyond the permissible limit of 5000 nos. per 100 millilitre.

The dissolved oxygen level has been 'Nil' or below the minimum desirable limit of 4 milligram per litre at all the monitoring locations.

(c) The raw water sources for supply of drinking water for Delhi are located upstream of river Yamuna at Wazirabad, Western Yamuna Canal, Upper Ganga Canal and ground water drawn through Ranney wells, tube wells and other water abstraction structures. The raw water drawn from these sources is subjected to the conventional treatment at various water works *i.e.* Wazirabad, Bhagirathi, Haiderpur, Chandrawal and Okhla before its supply to the city.

To ensure unpolluted water supply to Delhi's population and to restore the water quality of river Yamuna in Delhi stretch, the Government is undertaking following measures:

- Desilting and rehabilitation of trunk sewers by December, 2003.
- Replacement of under-sized sewers by December, 2003.
- Augmentation of sewage treatment capacity to 726.4 million gallon per day and ancillaries works such as sewage pumping stations, rising mains and trunk sewers etc. by December, 2005.
- Upgradation of existing plants to better parameters of BOD of 10 milligram per litre, suspended solids 15 milligram per litre and coliforms to less than 1000 MPN per 100 millilitre by December, 2005.
- Subject to technical feasibility, providing sewerage facilities in the remaining 165 out of 567 unauthorised/regularised colonies, 43 out of 135 urban villages and 4 out of 44 resettlement colonies and thereby covering all the unauthorised/regularised colonies, urban villages and resettlement colonies by December, 2005.
- Completion of 15 nos. of common effluent treatment plants by December, 2002 to ensure that all the industries treat their

effluent so as to meet the prescribed standards. Unauthorised industries operating in various parts of Delhi without proper arrangement of pollution control to be shifted or closed.

- Removal/relocation of Jhuggis from the Yamuna River banks and drains.
- The existing sewerage network to be appropriately maintained using three-tier maintenance schedule *i.e.* prevention, routine and breakdown instead of only breakdown maintenance prevalent at present.
- Interception and diversion of municipal waste water flowing through 19 drains into Delhi stretch of the river and conveyance of this waste water to the sewage treatment plants.
- Use of waste water after treatment for irrigation, gardening and other uses and thus exchange of treated waste water to fresh water specially with Haryana State.

Demerger of Namrup Unit from HFC

*94. SHRI DRUPAD BORGOHAIN: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 652, given in the Rajya Sabha on the 27th July, 2001 and state:

(a) whether a decision on the proposal for demerger of Namrup unit from Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation (HFC) into a separate corporate entity has been taken; and

(b) if so, what modalities have been worked out by Government to implement the decision?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SATYA BRATA MOOKHERJEE): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir; the Government has taken a decision on 27.8.2001 to separate the Namrup units from the Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Ltd. (HFC) to constitute a separate corporate entity. The Registrar of Companies, Shillong (Meghalaya) has cleared the name of the new company as "Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizer Corporation Limited" and permission has been sought from